

# SPORTS

## CHAMPIONS IN THE LEAD

World chess champions, Maya Chiburdanidze and Anatoly Karpov, lead in the Volgograd and Moscow title defence matches. The former leads Irina Levitina by 5.5 to 4.5 and the latter maintains a 4-0 lead against Gari Kasparov.

While Karpov enjoyed the same lead after nine games, too, Chiburdanidze surged into the lead only after the tenth game. Until then she only strove to equalize when she was twice down to the opponent.

The tenth game was truly dramatic. For the fifth time the players used the opening known as French defence. A mistake in the 15th move cost Levitina a pawn, so she had to be cautious, developing time trouble, followed by inaccuracies and a loss of quality.

The game was adjourned. After it was resumed Chiburdanidze fairly quickly won a pawn, making it easy for her own to advance and materialize as a second Queen. To deter this, the challenger struggled desperately but to no avail. In the fifth move, when the White pawn reached the seventh horizontal line and was nearly as good as another Queen, the challenger conceded defeat, for there was no point in offering further resistance.

After the game Levitina took

her second time-out of the three due either participant. The world champion has availed herself of two time-outs, too. Another two games were played in Moscow. The tenth, in which Kasparov played White, turned out to be the shortest yet, as a draw was agreed upon already in the 15th move at Kasparov's offer.

All five regulation hours were played in the 11th game, which was even adjourned. Yet the next day the opponents drew it without resuming play.

Viktor BABKIN, chess observer



● International Grandmaster Alexei Suetin of the USSR (right) and International Grandmaster H. Olafsson of Iceland analyzing a game.

● Fans' passions are running high until late at night.

● Grandmaster Artyur Yusupov (third from left) answering fans' questions.

Photos by Boris Koulman

## Connoisseurs on matches

Lincoln Lucena (Brazil) — International Master, journalist:

I am also president of the chess federation of the capital of our country — Brasilia — and report on the matches for two papers. I am also very interested in the organization of various sports events and hence have regarded the matches from exactly this point of view: your

organization of top-level chess meets is excellent and beyond any praise.

Now on the matches themselves. Even before they began I thought that Karpov, apart from all other things going for him, has much match experience while Kasparov's trumps — apart, too, from his other advantages — are his strength and youthfulness. I believed some of these qualities would have the decisive influence. But perhaps this

is not enough. What is also needed is to play. Here the world champion shows a real championlike play while the challenger has yet not found "his". He also makes inaccuracies and even errs.

I would not forecast the Volgograd winner. The opponents are excellent players and worthy of wearing the chess crown. Adrian Mikhalchishin (USSR) — International Grandmaster: The Moscow match is very

interesting, even for any Grandmaster. Watching the games of the two "K"s everyone asks himself: "And how would I act in their place?" So far Gari does not get "his" positions, and he also shows opening errors.

The women's match unfolds rather surprisingly. Further struggle will still be very acute — I am sure of it but I rate Levitina's chances very high: she is a real sportswoman and very talented.

## Last stage will decide all

For the third year running the Formula One circuit and racing world title's decided in the championship's closing stage — the 18th Grand Prix.

In the last-but-one stage, the European Grand Prix, ended at Nuremberg in West Germany, Austrian Niki Lauda failed to win the third title of the world's top racer this season. He may be justified by the fact that in the preliminary race for the start-off position he placed only 18th owing to a McLaren's electronics failure while his only rival for the title and teammate, 29-year-old Frenchman Alain Prost, came first and thus set out in the first row in the Grand Prix while Lauda in the eighth. Prost took the lead from its first turning and held on to it to the finish. He slowed down only when he was 30 seconds ahead of the opponents.

Lauda again met with difficulties. While starting off he barely missed colliding with six other cars but then did not catch up on its leader all the time. In the last bend in the 22nd lap as it was overtaking the 31st of Italian Mauro Baldi, his car's back wheels jammed. This cost him ten seconds and he only came fourth after all.

I have good chances of winning the championship, Prost said. I am faster than Niki and have had no trouble lately with my car. In the closing stage at Estoril in Portugal we will go on a neutral course giving no advantage to either of us.

Overall leader, Lauda, has 68 points, while Prost is 4.5 points behind. McLaren has already won the world constructors' title, having doubled this season with 121 points by introducing an advanced Porsche engine. Secured placed Ferrari has 92.5 points and Lotus is third with 65.

Boris MIKHAYLOV



## Running is beautiful

I am glad I took part in the wonderful "running holiday". It was well organized and attended by over 3,000 people — and there were lots of spectators and applause.

This is the opinion of engineer Lauri Haido from the Finnish town of Kotka. Together with his brother Mauri and eleven others from the twinned city of the capital of Soviet Estonia, he participated in a mass running event which started off at the renowned Tallin singers' field.

The competition was held to mark the 75th anniversary of

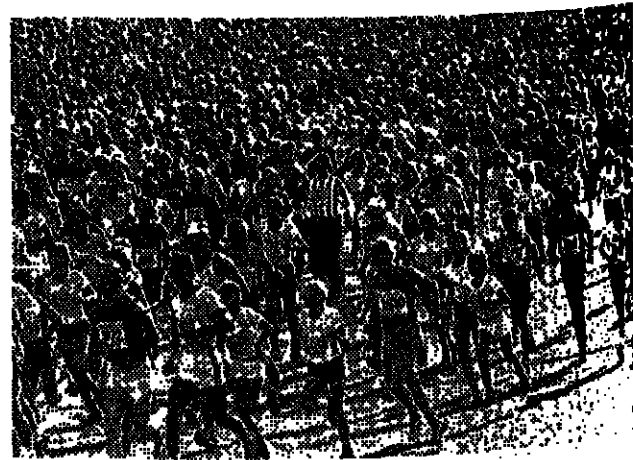
athletics in Estonia. There have been and are good athletes in the republic. The first Estonian decathlete to win international recognition was Alexander Klumberg-Kolmpera who set a world record at the Helsinki stadium in 1922. The popularity of this sport remarkably grew after Soviet power was re-established in Estonia in 1940. Helmo Lipp established six European records in those days. Later, competing on Soviet Olympic team Bruno Junk, now chairman of the athletics federation of Estonia, and Rein Aun became prizewinners while Juri

Tarmak and Jaak Uudmäe won "gold".

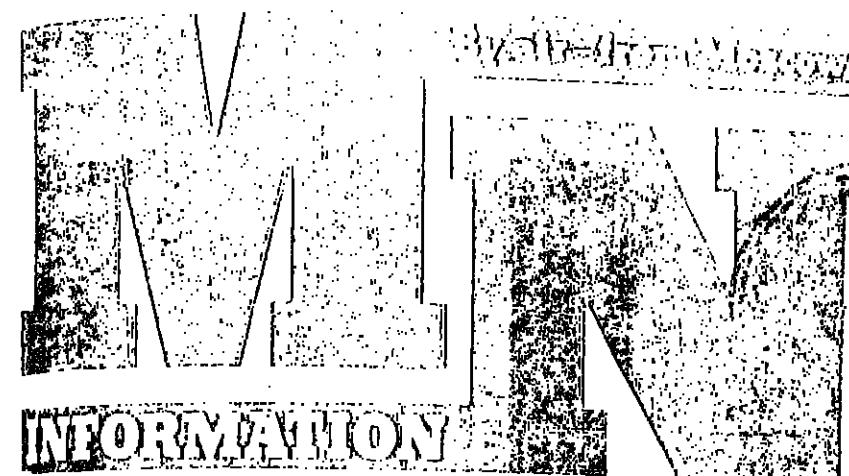
Not everyone can boast of such achievements but every resident of Estonia has the opportunity to go in for athletics, including running. The republic's sports calendar features "Olympic running" and a series of events around lakes Harku Maar and Viikandi. Very popular now is the mass running event which was attended by the Finnish guests.

The organizers offered the participants three races of 5, 10 and 21 kilometres each.

Alexander KHARCHENKO



Mass running event just started off.



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## Statement by peace activists of socialist nations

A meeting was recently held in Moscow by members of peace organizations from socialist countries.

The participants adopted a statement supporting the UN and the World Peace Council to hold a regular task of Action for Disarmament from 24 to 31 October. The statement also called for the holding of massive anti-war activities as part of the Week, the statement notes, will demonstrate the popular nature of the peace for peace in socialist countries and the total support for the policies of their parties

and states which are exerting efforts to save mankind from the threat of nuclear war, curb the arms race and safeguard peace on this planet.

The statement confirms the idea to continue various activities during the Week in support for demands by broad sections of peace-loving public advocating an end to the deployment in Europe of American medium-range nuclear missiles, the withdrawal of those already stationed, and against building up of US military, particularly nuclear, presence in other regions of the planet.

## Briefing at the USSR Foreign Ministry's Press Centre

The Press Centre of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs has today briefed for Soviet and foreign journalists concerning the USSR's position on disarmament and reducing armaments.

The First Deputy Chief of the Press Department at the USSR Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Leonid Kozlov, who addressed the journalists, noted that the American administration continued to block efforts so as to invalidate and back the process of arms reductions and reductions. Washington had taken an undignified course towards subverting the achieved agreements. It refused to continue to re-examine its own mistakes and other sides.

The Soviet representatives described as blatant political deception a "report" recently published in the United States. It repeats for the umpteenth time the already threadbare allegations refuted long ago that it is not the United States, but the Soviet Union that violates their commitments.

He pointed out that the real actions of the American administration did not tally with statements made by the American leaders about their desire for peace, and for paving the way to constructive relations with the Soviet Union. An actual desire for peace requires corresponding policies which would be both responsible and honest.

## TUVA CELEBRATING ANNIVERSARY

These days Moscow is playing host to the Tuva Autonomous SSR literature and art, to mark the 40th anniversary of its voluntary accession to the USSR.

Tuva, lying in Eastern Siberia, has remarkable mountains and steppes, reverberating rivers and lakes, the targa and modern towns and settlements. Its area of 170.5 thousand square kilometres is enough to accommodate Denmark, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland put together.

Not so long ago the main occupation of the people of Tuva were nomadic cattle-breeding, hunting and primitive land tilling. Industry was non-existent. The Arats (the local word for peasants) lived in tents or chum houses.

Today Tuva is known as the producer of coal, asbestos, cobalt, mercury, zinc, copper, molybdenum, rare metals, iron ores, common salt, construction materials, etc.

The republic has developed its extraction, energy, coal mining, forest, light, meat, dairy and food industries and civil engineering. Road, air and river transport is also well developed.

Yet cattle-breeding remains the leading branch of the farming industry, making the republic a major producer of meat, milk and wool.

The Tuva alphabet and writing were developed with the help of Russian teachers in 1930. Therefore it is very impressive

## Round the Soviet Union

● TESTS HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED AT A COMPRESSOR STATION IN YELETS ALONG THE URENGOI — CENTRE-1 GAS PIPELINE. The more than three thousand kilometres of underground steel line will have twenty similar stations.

● THE BRIGHT POWER UNIT AT THE SAYANO-SHUBENSKAYA HYDROELECTRIC POWER PROJECT, UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN SIBERIA, HAS BEEN PUT UNDER COMMERCIAL LOAD. With the commissioning of the ninth and tenth power units by the end of

the current five-year plan (1985) the capacity of the station on the Yenisei River will reach the designed 6,400 megawatts.

● THE CRATER OF THE BEZYMANNY VOLCANO IN THE KAMCHATKA PENINSULA HAS COME ALIVE FOR A SECOND TIME THIS YEAR. The eruption was preceded by a force 4 earthquake. In the town of Kiyuchi and its surroundings ash fell from the sky and volcanic dust covered the roofs of the houses, streets and neighbouring fields. Researchers at the Volcanology Institute, who engaged in aerial photography in the region, managed to take rare photos of the phenomenon. Teams of researchers are headed for the volcano.

## Appeal by American participants in the Volga cruise

New York. A group of eighty Americans, who have just returned from the Soviet Union, appealed to the Reagan administration to accept the Soviet Union's proposal on immediate freezing of nuclear arms on both sides, renunciation of the "star wars" plans and concluding an agreement with the Soviet Union which would serve as a reliable barrier to nuclear disaster. The American petitioners took part in a Peace Voyage on the Volga River.

We have returned from the voyage being profoundly convinced that the Soviet people sincerely desire peace and friendship between the USSR and the United States, they wrote in a declaration published in "The New York Times". From what we have heard and seen, we have concluded that the Soviet Union is a powerful country which is committed to peace. Talking to both the ordinary people and Soviet leaders, we reached a mutual understanding that both countries can derive benefits by strengthening friendship and development of trade. Acting together, we will be able to turn to advantage all those resources which are now being wasted on destructive armaments, make them serve useful purposes in the two countries in the sphere of new housing, better health services, education and culture and use them to assist poorer countries.

The United States must stop its attempts to influence the domestic and foreign policies of the USSR and to impose any preconditions for holding talks to reach agreements with that country. This is the only way to avoid mutual annihilation, the declaration states.

## 210 km long human chain

Bonn. 210 kilometres — such is the distance between Hasselbach — where the US military are preparing, with the approval of West German authorities, to station cruise missiles in addition to the Pershing-2s already

(Continued on page 3)



● Tuva artists performing in Moscow.



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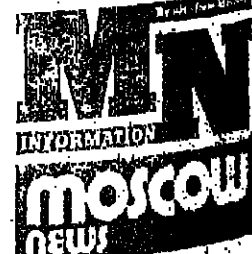
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## Nicaraguan leaders condemn American policy

Managua, The Reagan administration is waging a criminal war against the peoples of Nicaragua and El Salvador, said members of the National Liberation Front, Coordinator of the Ruling Council of the Government of National Reconstruction Daniel Ortega. Addressing thousands of working people who attended a rally here, he noted that the crash of a CIA plane with American pilots on board in El Salvador is another piece of evidence bearing out the American military interven-

tion into the affairs of Central America. The Nicaraguan leader has resolutely condemned the attempts by the Reagan administration to draw a parallel between the situations in Nicaragua and El Salvador in demanding a "dialogue" between the Sandinist Front and the leaders of the Somozist contras. It is well known, he pointed out, that their main "leader" is the American administration with whose representatives Nicaragua is negotiating in the Mexican city of Manzanillo.

## 'OPERATION IRON FIST'

Beirut. The Israeli military have stepped up mass repression against civilians in southern Lebanon. Under the pretext of "weeding elements sympathetic to the guerrillas," the occupiers are making mass arrests and beating houses. The campaign of terror is code-named "Operation Iron Fist," and, according to the Israeli "Ma'ariv" paper, aims to ensure an "unshakable new order".

This terminology, which was

used way back by Hitler fascists, hides the aggressor's desire to strangle the liberation struggle of the Lebanese patriots and consolidate in the south of the country either an occupation regime or the rule of puppets obedient to Israel. Divulging Tel Aviv's gangster strategy, the Israeli radio reported that conditions should be created in southern Lebanon weakening the local people's resistance to the "authorities".

## France, NATO's reliable prop

Paris. Speaking at a ceremony dedicated to the 20th anniversary of the creation of the French strategic air force, the French Defence Minister Charles Hernu said that France intended treating as a priority the development of its nuclear forces. Despite the "austerity measures", he said, our nuclear forces will be further improved and enjoy

priority in our military budget. The minister stressed that France remained a member of the Atlantic alliance, adding that next year on the average it would spend for military purposes more than any other NATO countries. Our allies fully realize that France is one of the reliable props in their military policies, admitted the minister.

## Willy Brandt: US, IMF impoverish Latin America

Mexico City. The terms on which the IMF and the United States are granting loans to the Latin American countries undermine their economies, impoverish them and lead to further increases in the foreign debts of the countries in the region, the Chairman of the Socialist International, Willy Brandt, said.

As a result of Washington's protectionist policy, the Latin American countries are in effect financing the American budgetary deficit caused by excessive military expenditures. The United States speaks much about economic aid to developing countries, said W. Brandt. In fact, Latin America is playing the



Clear off! I can't worship two things at a time.

Drawing by Konstantin Rybalko

## Jacques Abouchar pleads guilty

Kabul. In Kabul, an open session of a special revolutionary court has been held to judge the case of the French citizen Jacques Abouchar.

On September 17, 1984, correspondent for the French tele-

vision network Antenne-2 J. Abouchar crossed into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from Pakistan with an armed gang who travelled in two automobiles.

During the trial, J. Abouchar pleaded guilty to the charges of illegally crossing the border and aiding and abetting the counterrevolutionaries.

The court has condemned J. Abouchar to eighteen years in prison for illegally crossing the border as part of an armed gang who fought a border patrol and seriously injured three Afghan soldiers (under Afghan law, this act is qualified as armed fighting against the republic), and for aiding and abetting the bandits' crimes.

the unceasing armed provocations by external forces against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. Such policies and actions, which violate elementary international norms of conduct, ethics and morality, are especially dangerous in this nuclear age as they have pernicious effects not only on the freedom of peoples, but on their very existence, too. This is particularly so when the USA, for instance, is addicted to artificially "globalizing" any of its aggressive violence against sovereign nations as "East-West confrontation" or a "drive against Communist expansion", etc. The Soviet Union is convinced that for peace to prevail no ideological differences should be introduced into interstate relations, and that they should be based on strict compliance with the UN Charter and generally recognized principles and norms of conflict in world politics.

The Soviet Initiative, which urges the UN to condemn the policy and practice of state terrorism, is winning worldwide approval. The time has come for the UN to call on all states to respect and unconditionally observe the rights of peoples to freely choose without outside interference, their socio-political system and carry on their social and economic programmes in line with their own goals and needs. This would be an appreciable contribution to creating political guarantees for peoples, strengthening the security of individual states and building up world security in general.

## Serious concern

New York. Serious concern with the build-up by the United States and its allies of the nuclear arsenal in the Pacific, southern flank is expressed in a report, Strengthening of Security and Cooperation in the Mediterranean, by the UN Secretary-General distributed at the UN Headquarters. The report sums up the answers given by governments on this problem featured prominently the fact that the aggravation of the tension in this strategically vital area is fraught with dangerous consequences for international peace. The provision contained in the Helsinki Conference Final Act that security in Europe is closely linked with security in the Mediterranean remains completely valid to this day, the report.

## Asia in West German foreign policies

Bonn. Briefing the Bundestag (West German Parliament) with the leadership of the Chinese People's Republic Chancellor H. Kohl said that his recent visit to China and his tour last autumn to Japan, Indonesia and India confirmed the intention of the Federal government to treat Asia an important sphere of foreign policy.

China was currently opening its doors to the outside world, said, adding that it intended to carry out modernization and therefore seeking access to the international process of economic and technological development. In order to achieve this, China needed partners like the

FRG, he said. His visit to China during his leadership confirmed that it considered the FRG one of the major suitable partners.

We have every reason to enter into that partnership, he said. We are undoubtedly interested in the desire of that huge country to open its doors to the outside world being materialized.

There were people who criticized my visit as a mere economic tour. It is absolutely correct, however, that economic cooperation between China and our country like the Federal Republic is of great political significance, he declared.

## 210 km long human chain

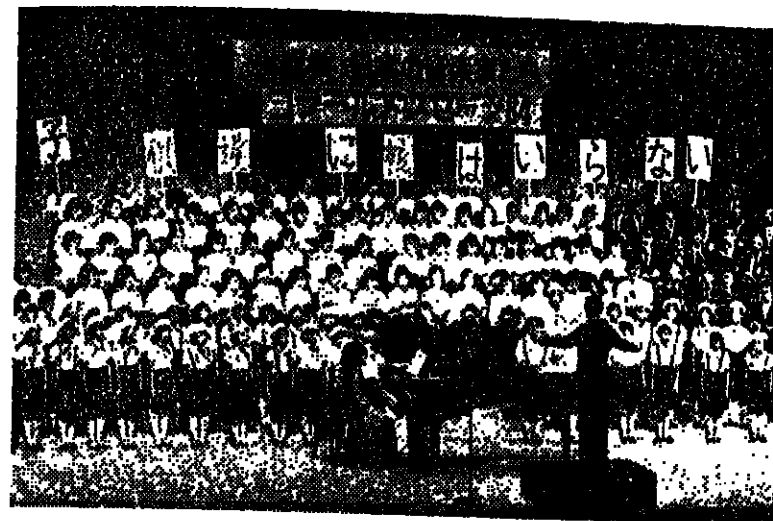
(Continued from page 1) In the country — and Duisburg big industrial city swept by unemployment unprecedented in West Germany.

Thousands upon thousands of local peace activists gathered their arms in a human chain between the two points of protest by the Bundeswehr supply depot in the picturesque landscape of the Rhine and Moselle (where the Rhein and Moselle meet) near the complex of defense Ministry in Bonn. Down to ancient Cologne — headquarters of the ground force — along the Rhine, chemical works in the town of Leverkusen in industrial the Rhine, and passed close to the Rhine, military government.

The human chain utilized a direct and uncomplicated arms race and disarmament and confirmed demand that the government stop deployment of the American (trial-state) weapons, and the arms race ones, and the military budget freeze the military budget. Later the participants in Bonn in Bonn, trials and court to stage a big anti-war rally in front of the local University building.

Information No. 83, 1984

The more Japanese join the drive against military collaboration between Washington and Tokyo, dangerous in peace and anti-war weapons, the more diversified it becomes. In a striking show of protest against the nuclear war threat a vast audience of 700 parents and children performed anti-war songs at Tokyo's Nishi-Shinjuku Square. The event was sponsored by the "Japanese Veterans Against Nuclear Arms". Photo Japan Press-TRANS



## West Germany boosts navy

Bonn. At a ceremony at Wilhelmshausen, the West German Navy took delivery of the "Cologne" frigate, rounding off a large programme of furnishing the Navy with project "P.122" new warships. Under the programme six similar frigates were built at the cost of 2,000 million marks. For the first time the West German Navy now has a whole squadron of advanced combat ships with helicopters and the latest missiles.

Further plans for boosting armaments envisage development of a "standard" combat ship of the 90s for the navies of West Germany and some other NATO states. Together with West Germany seven other countries are engaged in the development and production of a future frigate under the "P.124" project. It is planned to build about a hundred such ships with advanced missiles and combat helicopters.

## PEOPLE

David Pearson of Yale University, a specialist in military command and control systems, who has never had any left-wing views, has all of a sudden begun to be reviled as "Red", "a traitor deluded by Moscow", and a carrier of Communist propaganda. Why?

The reason is that early in 1984 he published an article in the magazine, "The Nation", in the violation of Soviet air space by the South Korean aircraft. This was not an unintentional, but a provocative operation unprecedented in the American special services. Pearson wrote, concluding that it was carried out with the connivance of the American Government.

The scientist studied numerous materials more than ten years ago he was detained outside the White House for taking part in a protest demonstration against the military course of the Reagan administration. When the "guardians of law and order" were taking him to a police van, the 81-year-old doctor said, he was angered by the policy of war carried out by the US Government. He was released in a few hours' time, after paying a fine for "disturbing peace". Benjamin Spock has now set off on a tour of the United States, making stops at various places and stressing the need to combat the threat of nuclear war.

## BENJAMIN SPOCK'S MAIN AIM

Washington. My main aim is not to allow the annihilation of mankind, says the well-known pediatricist and ardent peace campaigner Doctor Benjamin Spock. A few days ago he was detained outside the White House for taking part in a protest demonstration against the military course of the Reagan administration. When the "guardians of law and order" were taking him to a police van, the 81-year-old doctor said, he was angered by the policy of war carried out by the US Government. He was released in a few hours' time, after paying a fine for "disturbing peace". Benjamin Spock has now set off on a tour of the United States, making stops at various places and stressing the need to combat the threat of nuclear war.

## Science and technology

## GUESS WHAT'S OUTSIDE THE PORTHOLES?

The British firm of Rediffusion specializes in the production of special simulators to train pilots of high-speed planes. As a rule, the old simulators were disassembled, but on one occasion the firm's specialists decided to give an old simulator another lease on life. The simulator was installed in an auditorium module which accommodates forty spectators. The module makes oscillatory movements in six planes, which produce an illusion of a space flight. Outside, the spectators see planets, space stations and asteroids. In order to reinforce the illusion, slides showing genuine satellites and celestial bodies as well as films are projected in the portholes instead of fantastic pictures. Scientists believe that "demonstration simulators" are a promising venture, as they will help "fly all over the Earth" and "go down" into the depths of the oceans.

## ELECTRONIC DISEASES

Japanese scientists have found out that prolonged use of electronic technology is dangerous to human health. A department of robotic pathology, a new branch of medicine, was recently opened at the University of Kitakyushu to deal with the study of the harmful effects of electronics on human health.

## OF INTEREST

## Museum of speaking figures

An unusual museum is being set up in Bombay. It will show "talking figures" of one hundred most prominent Indian political leaders. One of the figures already made is that of Jawaharlal Nehru. It is a set of electronic devices, a number of electronic devices, and it reproduces a speech the country's first Prime Minister made at the United Nations on November 10, 1947. The founding fathers of the museum intend their display to show visitors the main stages in the national liberation movement and to educate the population, particularly the younger generation.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## 'ADJUNCTS' OF U.S. MILITARY-ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

In mounting military economic construction in several developing nations, writes N. Kurtysov in PRAVDA, Washington is surreptitiously leaning on them militarization of economic life and creation of local spots of military production. In Washington's strategic plans these areas are given the role of peculiar foreign adjuncts of the US military-economic potential. Besides, by thus dispersing the supply bases of its armed forces, Pentagon hopes, after unleashing a global military conflict, to cushion and even deflect retaliatory strikes from its economic rear. The situation and development in third world countries of economic sectors directly tied to the US military industrial complex simultaneously cases for American diplomacy the work of setting up military-political groupings in various regions.

## PENTAGON'S 'ASIAMISSILES'

Franco-Press news agency has quoted various press reports as saying that Washington intends to spend 500 million dollars on the construction on Diego Garcia of a launching site for medium-range and international missiles. It is clear at whom the letter will be targeted, but what about the former? asks Dmitry Voznyak in the NEW TIMES journal. Where will they fly from Diego Garcia? It turns out that the Pentagon sees the island as an ideal spot for targeting its missiles at facilities in South West Asia and South East Asia and in Africa, i.e., regions where tensions are already high due to local conflicts. It is evident that if the Pentagon marketizes its new plan, the danger of such conflicts growing into nuclear war could significantly increase.

This primarily threatens the much suffering and turbulent South West Asia. The fact is that the vast and densely populated region between the Mediterranean and the Arabian seas is important for the imperialists not only because of its abundant oil. Paraphrasing Churchill one could say that they want to create a "vulnerable underbelly" close to the Soviet southern borders, the weekly points out.

## FREEDOM OF PROVOCATION

Commenting on a vicious campaign mounted in France concerning French journalist Jacques Abouchar, captured in Afghanistan, Yuri Kornilov writes the following in the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA.

What is Paris most concerned about — freedom of information or freedom of provocation against Afghanistan? Since when has 'freedom of information' presupposed actions punishable in any country like secretly crossing the border of a sovereign state, gathering intelligence and aiding anti-governmental activities. How would the French authorities react if some foreign citizens, one after another illegally, and, on top of that, in collusion with armed terrorists, infiltrated French territory under the pretext of fulfilling their 'information duty'?

Afghanistan is a sovereign nation like France, and those disregarding this fact should also be prepared. In the future, to bear full responsibility for anti-Afghan provocations. As for the problem of freedom of information, which Abouchar's lawyers want to capitalize on, it has absolutely nothing to do with this man's adventure, no matter the attempts of Paris to prove the opposite, the paper points out.

## WHY IS DUARTE READY FOR DIALOGUE?

Examining the reasons which forced the Salvadoran president to suddenly favour the La Palma dialogue with the insurgents, Stanislav Kondrashov writes in IZVESTIA.

For four years Duarte's masters in Washington spoke the language of military threats in Central America. But now they urgently need, at least, a semblance of "peaceful policy". The US presidential elections are only a few days away, and most voters are fairly discontented with US policy in Central America. They fear the possibility of direct American intervention in Nicaragua and stepped-up military aid to El Salvador. If Reagan is reelected, most Americans are opposed to this, the paper points out. This menacing prospect, therefore, had to be made less obvious, using a Washington-blessed "peaceful initiative" from Duarte.

## FACTS AND EVENTS

© An official spokesman for the Indian Government has said that India has completely closed its land border with Pakistan. Addressing journalists, he said that the railway links between the two countries have been suspended, and that border check posts have been closed down. The Indian Embassy in Islamabad has been instructed not to grant entry visas to Indians until special notice. These measures are temporary, the spokesman added.

© During the last presidential elections Ronald Reagan promised liquidating the deficit in the US budget by 1983. Contrary to this, in 1983 the deficit reached the enormous sum of 200,000 million dollars.

© When two years ago he decided to marry for the 25th time he claimed he was doing that for the last time. Now, however, he has changed his mind.

© The Indian Embassy in Islamabad has been instructed not to grant entry visas to Indians until special notice. These measures are temporary, the spokesman added.

## Enterprising film star

A short while ago, a small shop opened in the resort town of Saint-Tropez to sell clothes, cosmetics, old photographs and other personal belongings of the film star Brigitte Bardot. Here you can also buy videocassettes of any film in which she has played. It only remains to add that the owner of the shop is Brigitte herself.

## VIEWPOINT

Yuri GROZDEV

## TERRORISM INADMISSIBLE

The Soviet Union has launched an initiative at the UN which can be crucial in improving the international situation. It proposed including in the agenda of the current 39th Session of the General Assembly the "inadmissibility of the policy of state terrorism and any actions by states aimed at undermining the socio-political system in other sovereign states" and stressed the importance and urgency of this proposal.

In his letter to the UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar Andrei Gromyko pointed out, in this respect, that some states bent on gaining military superiority and wedded to the policy of state terrorism in international affairs are increasingly resorting to actions aimed at undermining the socio-political system in other states, including the use of arms.

The USA is the main exponent of such tactics, which became rather glaring during Pentagon's gangster invasion in October,

1983, of the tiny island state of Grenada. What was the reason for that? The Reagan administration simply did not like the policy of non-alignment conducted by the Maurice Bishop government and its implementation of profound social changes. Other example is the undeclared war being waged by CIA hirelings against Nicaragua and the Washington-mounted military, economic and political siege of that nation. The reason? The USA is against Meneguia's independent foreign policy and social changes based on genuine democracy and justice. The Reagan administration is guided by the same purely mercenary imperialist considerations in aiding, by whatever means, its puppets in El Salvador to conduct genocidal war against their own people. Significantly, this policy of state terrorism has its own interesting history.

Incidentally, many observers in the USA itself emphasize the "striking consistency" of US po-



lity in Central America and the Caribbean over the past 90 years. This is to say that the fundamentals of present-day state terrorism were "fashioned" at the turn of the 20th century, when neither the USSR nor socialist Cuba, whose imaginary threat to the Western Hemisphere the USA is now playing up to justify its own lawlessness and arbitrary rule south of its borders, were in existence. One inevitably draws the conclusion that the USA has been opposed to any nation in the region striving for sovereignty, self-determination and non-interference.

Information No. 83, 1984

## SECRET TESTS ON THE AMAZON

Natal. Evading Brazilian press the American chemical firm Dow Chemical, which links with the Pentagon, has set up a large forest in the Amazon for secret tests of highly toxic agents, said Susan S. Pereira of the Brazilian ecological organization, the Preservation of the Amazon. She has handed over a report with relevant information to M. Tolba, Executive Director of the United Nations Environmental Programme.

The report indicates that the Dow Chemical firm is conducting experiments with the construction of a hydroelectric project on the Tocantins River near the town of Tucuruí in north-eastern Brazil. Two toxic agents were sprayed over an area of more than 2.4 thousand square kilometres allegedly to clear that area of all vegetation. In their composition, they are close to dioxin whose use, in 1976 led to a disaster in Seveso, Italy. In the Amazon, "forest", a discovery has been made of decomposed products of toxic agents similar to the dioxins which the Pentagon used in Vietnam.

Information No. 83, 1984



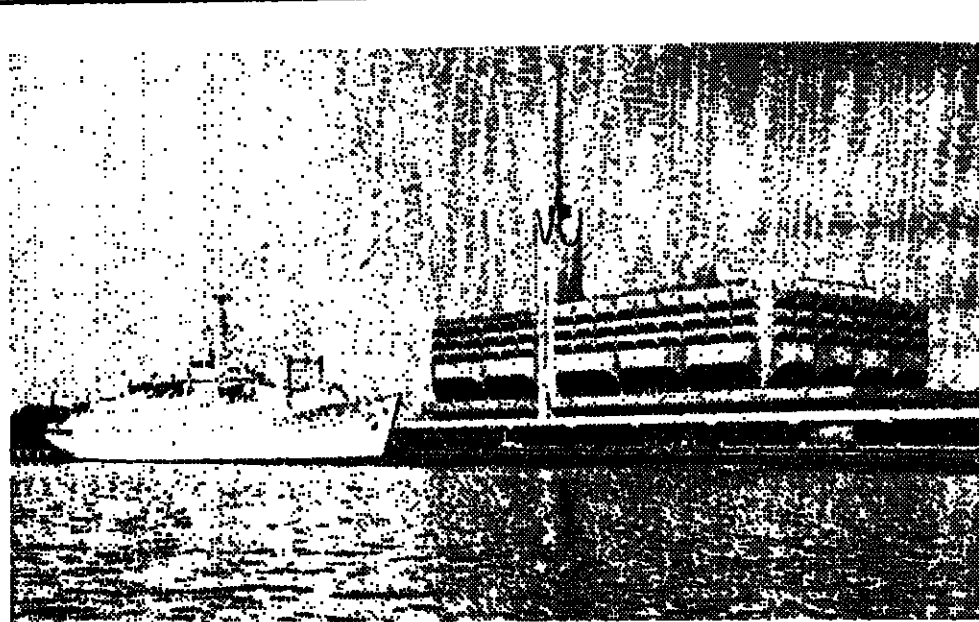
### Round the Soviet Union

● THE SECOND PHASE OF A HELIUM FACTORY HAS BEEN COMMISSIONED IN THE CITY OF ORENBURG (THE URALS). Products of the new complex are helium ethane and light hydrocarbons. Initial material for the industry is the famous Orenburg gas, after being purified at a neighbouring gas refinery.

● THE LARGEST MARSHES IN ESTONIA WILL PRESERVE THEIR PRISTINE BEAUTY. Some of the marshes, with a total area of 1,200 square kilometres, have been declared preserves. This was necessitated by the need to preserve the natural balance in Estonia, particularly the water region in its rivers and lakes. New preserves are included in the fund of main land users—such as timber enterprises, collective and state farms. On the marshes one will still be able to gather mushrooms and berries, angle and take a holiday.

● AN AUTUMN POETRY FESTIVAL MARKING THE 70TH ANNIVERSARY OF MIKHAIL LERMONTOV WAS HELD IN PYATIGORSK IN THE NORTHERN CAUCASUS, SITUATED CLOSE TO THE MASHUK MOUNTAIN. There the great poet spent the last years of his life, came for treatment during his exile to the Caucasus, and created many poetic gems making the immortal literary fund. Taking part in the holiday were scholars and writers from Moscow, Leningrad and union and autonomous republics.

● TIMBER FLOATING IS OVER ON THE RIVERS OF THE EUROPEAN NORTH. The last large-capacity raft arrived at the Arkhangelsk paper-and-pulp combine. Over the period of woodworking enterprises in the region received 14,500 million cu m of timber, nearly a million more than last year.



## LENINGRAD'S SEA FACADE

Leningrad, the second biggest and most important city in this country, has architectural ensembles which have brought it the fame of one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

The historical centre of the city is carefully preserved, whereas the city itself is rapidly growing and developing.

Also rapidly renovated is the facade of the city which is turned towards the sea. Today, the first thing guests who arrive at the docks notice is the new building at the seaport (pic-

ture). It reminds the careful observer of a ship made in stone, with its sails billowing in the wind. The 80-metre spire-mast is unmounted by a small ship like the one on the spire of the Admiralty building. It runs over a globe representing the earth. The flyover which spreads above the pier seems to be inviting ships to call at the port visible from afar. The seaport building is a splendid match for the panorama of Leningrad which, under the master plan for its development, is to be embellished by buildings stretching 25 kilometres along the seashore.

### New Soviet plane for local lines

Tests are nearing completion with a new passenger plane, the AN-28, seating 15 and intended for short-range haulage. It was built specifically for Aeroflot which, in addition to its international services, run some 3,500 domestic lines. At present some 20 types of Soviet-made planes

are used by Aeroflot. These include the IL-86 350-seater and smaller planes.

The AN-28 features high manoeuvrability and can fly at high altitudes or, say, in the canyons. It has an instrumental flight capability and a speed of 350 km per hour.

The wings are arranged above the body and carry two engines. It needs a 300 metre pitch to land or take off without the danger of dirt spilling the engines. The two stabilizers make it easy to manoeuvre in the air. Aeroflot experts believe the plane will be widely used first in the south and later in other regions of the country.

### Equipment designed for a giant furnace

An automated complex for batching and charging has been built into this country's biggest furnace whose volume is 55 thousand tonnes now under construction in Cherepovets, has been made in Odesa.

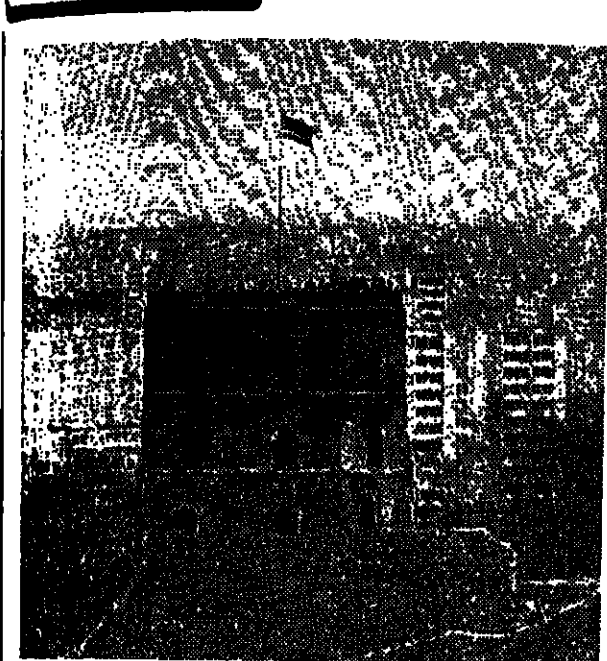
Up to now the specialists from Odesa have not had to fill orders for such powerful melting complexes. This order has made the specialists look for new engineering designs which would ensure maximum harmony in the operation of the complex as part of the entire metallurgical cycle. The equipment built in Odesa makes it possible to free the burden on the conveyor and charge it into the furnace in layers. This sort of "pie" takes place immediately and the melting takes place under an oxygen gun, which considerably reduces the time in which cast is obtained while improving its quality and saving raw materials. The operators will be able to the process of charging by means of the help of a special hydraulic device. A computer will be in charge of controlling the technology for designing the furnace.

### Oil slick cleaner for Baikal

The Yaroslavl shipyard has launched a floating station for collecting and cleaning contaminated water. It is intended for the biggest port on Lake Baikal, also called Baikal.

The oldest ship-building yard on Lake Baikal has fully equipped over to building a new oil slick cleaner. The chief designer of the East-Siberian Shipping Company, Yu. Radchenko, in addition, all ports and canals in the lake and all the floating facilities for checking oil slicks. The ports of Baikal and Ulan-Ude, for example, are fenced from the lake by pontoons.

### Places to visit



## GEDIMINAS TOWER IN VILNIUS

An octagonal red brick tower on a steep hill in the centre of Vilnius, the Lithuanian capital, rises above the entire Old City. In the past, it was part of the Upper Castle defences, called the Gediminas Castle after the founder of the city. The tower is also named after him.

In 1323 Gediminas, the Grand Duke of Lithuania, sent letters to different cities in Western Europe inviting craftsmen and merchants and promising them privileges. This is considered the year in which the Lithuanian capital was founded although researchers maintain that there were already stone fortifications on the high hill above the Neris River in the 10th century.

Between the 14th and 15th centuries, the wooden castle which was built under Gediminas was burnt down. Endless Crusades forced the citizens to reinforce the defences. Thus among three fortresses the Upper, the Lower and the Crooked. With the passing of the centuries, most of the structures became ruins. The castle, however, stands to this day, serving as a symbol for Vilnius.

In 1948-1950, the tower was restored, and in 1960, a branch of the Historical and Ethnographic Museum of Lithuania was opened here. In the fortress yard, there is a stone commemorative plaque to the victory of the Lithuanian and Slavonic peoples in the 1116 Battle of Grunvald when the power of the Crusades was broken.

### Science and technology

#### NEW ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

Preparations for the 30th Soviet Antarctic expedition are drawing to a close. The first group of the expedition are to leave Leningrad and Vladivostok soon aboard three motorships. Some of the Polar explorers are to go to the South Pole by air from Leningrad and Moscow.

A big group of scientists are to continue studies over a vast territory of the western Antarctic adjacent to the Weddell Sea. Two seasonal bases will again become the main strongpoints. These are Dushnyak of the 78th parallel and Druzhnyaya-2 near mountains of the southern part of the Antarctic Peninsula.

Extensive expeditions are to be mounted to the coast, glaciers and mountain systems of the sixth continent during a brief summer in the Southern Hemisphere. Comprehensive geological-geophysical explorations are to be made, glacier thickness is to be drilled, and the structure of the Weddell Sea bed is to be seismically sounded. It is planned to find a place for a new base, Progress, near the Berkner elevation on the giant Filchner sea glacier.

#### NEW TECHNOLOGY FOR MAKING MEDICINES

Soviet scientists have devised a special set of methods for producing new drugs. Their work has been entered in a contest for the 1984 USSR State Prize.

The first step in that direction was finding out the so-called six-aminopenicillanic acid, or the "nucleus" of all penicillins, on the basis of which it is possible to synthesize hundreds and even thousands of new antibiotics which are a thousand times superior to penicillin in their curative qualities. Instead of the traditional synthesis methods, the scientists, headed by Academician Sergei Nevashin of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, used an enzyme known as penicillinase.

namidase. This was converted into a stable form which could work throughout hundreds of technological cycles.

The concerted efforts by geneticists, microbiologists, biochemists, engineers, mathematical physicists, and technologists have made it possible to automate the processes involved in the production of antibiotics, improve the working conditions, and reduce to one-tenth the difficulties in production methods. At the same time the raw material involved has been cut down to one-fifth. Using the same production capacities, the industry has increased the output of medicines sevenfold.

On the basis of the accumulated experience, Soviet scientists and engineers have designed and introduced an industrial process for obtaining the "nucleus" of cephalosporins. There is nothing similar to this process in other countries.

The introduction of the biocatalytic processes has made it possible to provide the Soviet health system with highly efficient semisynthetic antibiotics.

#### OPERATION THEATRE FOR OUTER SPACE

Soviet scientists have designed an operation table for zero gravity conditions. Explains Igor Goncharov, of the Moscow Institute for Medical-Biological Problems. It is a compact, foldable table comprising a set including a shell and a table plus all the necessary instruments for surgical treatments and a facility supplying sterilized air. The length of the table can be easily tailored to a particular patient. To cope with weightlessness it has a system of clamps. The table can be oriented in space as required.

The protecting shell provides for a sterile environment during operation. The operation can be viewed from the outside because the shell is transparent. Goncharov believes that such operation theatres on endurance missions will be rather useful, as anything could happen— injury or illness— requiring surgical treatment.

#### PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS FOR HORSES

Even a well-trained horse may suffer from nervous breakdown at the height of competitions. To forecast and partly programme his behaviour became possible by means of psychological tests worked out by Vilis Stukuls, a 70-year-old trainer from Latvia. The investigations of Vilis Stukuls, based on his 50-year practical experience in horsebreeding, were widely used in pedigree cooperatives. The knowledge of each horse's subtleties of psychology enables breeders to preserve these qualities, exclude negative traits from further reproduction. The republic breeds trotters which were highly valued by many firms of the FRG, Finland, Italy—more than 20 countries to which they are exported.

#### OF INTEREST

### ANCIENT RECIPES FOR BREAD

It is still customary in Latvian villages to present the bride with a simple dough-rough, called *abra*. No *abra*, no luck in your home, a saying goes. Home-made bread can still be found in the centre of a farmhouse, and it is willingly bought by city folk. The local recipes are so numerous that

bread baking has recently become the subject for a special investigation by ethnographers. The expedition which has visited various places in Latvia, has shot a film, recorded many kilometres of magnetic tapes, and collected an exposition of old bakery utensils.

Bread baking specialists have developed over 300 varieties of bread based around wheat and rye flours. As part of a bread promotion programme a museum of bread will soon be opened. It will be housed in an old windmill, with the display ranging from the history of grain, crops, all through the various processes to the bread loaf.

### FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

#### RAW MATERIAL BASES MOVE TO SIBERIA

The essential economic potential of the USSR is concentrated in its European part and in the Urals. At the same time, on this territory is concentrated only one-tenth of the fuel and energy, one-sixth of the mineral, and one-fifth of the water and timber resources of this country. A considerable part of the deposits have been exploited here for a long time. That is why the country is faced with a complex task—to transfer the fuel and raw material bases to new areas, particularly to Siberia, writes in the magazine *NAUKA I TSEHN* Academician Abel Agapov, Director of the Institute of Economics and Organization of Industrial Production at the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

First and foremost, the main fuel and raw material base of the country has been moved to Siberia. There is the Western-Siberian oil and gas complex where the first million tonnes of oil was obtained in 1965. Under the plan for the current year, the complex is to extract 300 million tonnes, or sixty per cent of the overall production of oil and gas condensate in the country. A similar leap has occurred in gas whose extraction has risen from one thousand million cubic metres in 1964 to 315 thousand million in 1984, which constitutes more than fifty per cent of the entire extraction of gas in this country.

It is the creation of the main fuel base in Siberia that has caused an unprecedented scale in the construction of pipelines. Today, its volumes and rates have unprecedented growth in world practice, the newspaper notes. The 1,284-kilometre Trans-Alaskan pipeline 1,280 metres in diameter was built in three years, with its original cost overrun twice. The 1,490-kilometre-wide 2,800-kilometre-long gas pipeline between Urengoi and Moscow took only eleven months to build. In the present five-year plan period of 1981-1985 alone, six similar strands are to be built, five for domestic consumption, and one—Urengoi-Pomory-Ushgorod, which is already in operation exporting gas.

#### SCIENCE AND MORAL RESPONSIBILITY

Author Gligoriy Baklanov considers science and moral responsibility in *IZVESTIA*.

Once I happened to discuss the question of moral

responsibility in science with two well-established scientists with their interests lying mainly in the natural sciences. They claimed that morality does not extend to natural sciences for they investigate what is in existence objectively. I don't think they were right. The scientists who were consulted as to the need to explode the first ever nuclear device proceeded from similar propositions. Fermi is known to have said that should take everything easy, for it is better to know than not to know. The scientist took the liberty to maintain this because neither he nor his team and their were there at the site of the nuclear explosion. Later he changed his views considerably, but what has been done can't be undone, and the deed can't be revitalized. Fermi's sister wrote to him from Italy that she could only pray for him. The woman was hardly knowledgeable in the sciences, but she was absolutely right in her views of morality.

In our times, the world has entered a state when a talent or even inspiration may become dangerous. It is not the right time for cutting Gordian knots with a sword. The present-day world must be deluded as carefully as a rusty shell which has lied in the ground since the past war.

#### BOOKS FOR SCHOOL

Every year the popular education system in this country receives 375 million books from the Prosveshcheniye (Education) Publishers, writes PRAVDA. Over the past five years school libraries obtained 483 million textbooks to the tune of 175 million roubles. This year the Publishers offered schoolchildren for the new school year all the books they needed—136 million copies—as early as June.

Increasingly more outstanding scientists and cultural figures are contributing to the Publishers' programmes. For instance, among textbook authors are noted scientists—Academicians and Corresponding Members of the USSR Academy of Sciences Miliza Nezhkina, Isakov Kholin, Boris Rybakov, Alexei Pogorelov, Nikolai Dubinin, Yuri Polyanskiy and others. Now being published are teachers' basic manuals edited by Academician Vladimir Sokolov and Armen Takhidzhyan "The Life of Animals" and "The Life of Plants". Still the paper notes, not everything is in line in this area—it was stressed, for instance, during the discussion of the school reform draft that much of textbook material is

of secondary significance and is presented in too complicated a manner.

The reform calls for removal of such insignificant material and creation of new textbooks for six-year-old children (a gradual transition to starting school at six is underway now in line with the reform). Altogether over 30 million copies of these textbooks will be published, the paper points out.

#### TRUTH AND REALITY

At this spring's international film festival in San Remo, Italy, the Soviet film, "A Train Stopped" by playwright Alexander Mindadze and director Vadim Abdrashitov won a second prize. Three years ago, at the same festival, these men's picture "Fox Hunting" won two awards.

Director Vadim Abdrashitov shares his ideas on the artist's goals in the *SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA* newspaper.

Alexander Mindadze and I purposefully sought to create on the screen the image of our time. The creative effort of an author in any sphere of art produces a new reality, a new world peopled with most diverse persons, and each of them carries something of the author's own thoughts, feelings and pain. Since the author lives in a given period of time, it is natural that his heroes are concerned with the same urgent problems and worries. The truth in any work of art stems from life, reality—I mean here ethical level.

Naturally, all this is so, too, when a film, a novel or a painting are closely linked to a historical subject. But to me it seems that a truthful reflection of our day has the most impact on people and the greatest possibility for direct identification with their inner world, the director points out.

Great Russian humanist writers offered a host of remarkable examples. Their works have survived centuries just because they never sought to smooth over the difficulties and the lives of their heroes were a focus for the most complex contradictions of their time. There was no doubt, too, about their true national self. A concrete truthful identification with the epoch did not belittle the magnitude of problems lying at the base of the works, but rather added blood and fully persuasiveness and gave them flesh and bone of the time. Of course, one may get a good idea of the years past and find in this material something akin to one's own time and the home one lives in, the article emphasizes.

#### Medical aid to developing countries

A medical school in Bamako, Mali, has received a batch of diagnostic equipment, X-ray advanced technology from the USSR as part of its reconstruction and modernization programme which is nearing completion.

The school is a Soviet gift. It was built in 1965. It has trained 1,000 doctors of various specialties, obstetrics nurses and laboratory personnel which are working virtually in every medical institution in Mali. The school helps meet the country's requirements in such specialists.

Cooperation with developing countries in the field of medical services is rather complex and involves many Soviet doctors to these countries. The training of national personnel in Soviet hospitals, the construction of medical facilities and the delivery of medical aid are some 20,000 students from developing countries are being trained in the USSR. In the past years alone the USSR has built 20 medical facilities in developing countries. These include hospitals, polyclinics, maternity hospitals, and hospitals in the Near and Far East, Africa, Asia, and Afghanistan.

#### Tbilisi in the year 2000

The development of Tbilisi in the next few years is detailed in a new master plan for the city, the third to be adopted in the years of Soviet power.

The 1,500-year-old city has been developing in recent decades strictly according to plan and in perfect harmony, said one of the authors of the project Shota Kavashvili. The new plan provides for the ecological modernization of all the industries, while the biggest two will be moved outside the city. Four industrial zones are being set up in the suburbs, and underground lines and monorail

#### 'Kishinev' encyclopaedia published

The "Kishinev" encyclopaedia published in Moldavia offers a wealth of information on its capital's history, present day and future. It contains 1,300 entries on the 500-year-old city whose name can be translated as "Springwell".

Over the 40 years since the liberation from fascism the Moldavian capital has been fully restored to become one of the most beautiful cities in the Soviet Union with 600 thousand residents. It has some 100 factories, dozens of scientific centres and seven higher schools. The municipal authorities have done much to make the city more comfortable to live in. Over the past five years

roads will link them with the centre of the city.

The next few years will be the last in the reconstruction of the historical central part of the city. Considerable investments earmarked for the work of restoration make it possible to recreate Tbilisi of the 18th and 19th centuries, when its old areas first acquired their outlines.

With the present rate of housing construction unchanged, the population of Tbilisi will stand at a million and a half by the year 2000.

Along every other family has moved to a new flat. Kishinev features the highest growth rates in the country, and the local architects assisted by experts from Leningrad and Moscow have developed a master plan for the city till the year 2000.



# ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

## ANATOLY PAPANOV



It was October 1942. The oldest Soviet theatrical college — the Lunachersky State Institute of Dramatic Art — was holding entrance exams at the actors' department. One of the applicants was a lean fellow in uniform and supported by a walking stick. He was 20-year-old Anatoly Papanov who, after being severely wounded, was considered unfit by doctors for active service. This way began the art career of one of the most popular Soviet cinema and theatre actors, Anatoly Papanov, the leading actor with the Moscow Saitre Theatre.

For nearly 40 years with the company, Papanov has played about 80 parts of both contemporary and classical characters.

The profession of a satirical actor has its own peculiarities and it is not easy to master them. Satire is a serious and exceptionally important genre meant to fight ailments of today and those inherited from the past: narrow-mindedness, hypocrisy, cynicism, and indifference. It is up to the actor's professional skill and talent to make a satirical play effective, make the message hit its target. Responsibility is immense. A satirical actor should possess a rare talent. It also took Papanov long to cope with the peculiarities of his profession. He acquired much from veteran actors of the Saitre Theatre, the rest came through

long years of hard work and by studying the brilliant satirical works of Gogol and Mayakovsky.

Cinema has also lent right to consider Papanov as "its own man". He has acted in more than 75 films. Moreover, it was cinema which had an important role to play in his career, offering Papanov, then famous comedy and satire actor, an opportunity to show his skill in a new and quite unexpected genre. In Alexander Stolper's film, "The Living and the Dead", based on a novel by Konstantin Simonov, Papanov played the role of a high-ranking commander, whose life was complex and dramatic — General Fyodor Serpilin. It marked one of the creative heights in Papanov's career.

Konstantin Simonov who highly appreciated the actor's performance then wrote the following: "It so happened that Papanov played the role before I finished my book. His performance was so brilliant that when I was finishing the novel I imagined Serpilin just like the one acted by Papanov."

It would have been no easy a task to understand so deeply the image of Serpilin were it not for Papanov's own experience at the front. At the age of 19 he learnt what war is: it is something impossible to forget, it leaves an indelible scar in the heart of everyone who lived through it. This memory helped the actor to cope with the role.

"It was the total torments that determined once and for all the moral values of my generation," says Papanov. "Even today my wartime biography serves as a touchstone in my work and activities."

On stage and on screen Papanov has played quite a few parts — ranging from purely comic and sharply grotesque to lyrical and tragic. In every one of them he was strikingly his own self. What is typical about him is his being effortlessly recognizable.

Many spectators write letters to Papanov discussing with him the problems of his characters as if they were his own, not slightly doubting that these problems move the actor as well. "There is the need to move the audience without repeating well-known truths about what is bad and what is good," says Papanov. "After all art becomes genuine, when the joys and sorrows of the actors acquire a new dimension — a dimension of art — this is when the life of a hero is identified with the lives of thousands of people."

Natalya KUROVA

## ART IN THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE

The executive council of the UNESCO International Association of Art Painting, Sculpture and Graphic Art which has finished its work in the capital of Azerbaijan Baku, urged artists to perform their lofty duty to their time — help with their art in the struggle for the triumph of life, intellect and justice.

The participants discussed a wide range of issues connected with the activities of the organization which unites artists from 80 nations.

Today, when the very existence of our civilization is under threat, stresses their appeal to the world's cultural figures, the efforts of everyone irrespective of his political views and convictions should be directed at the solution of the prime goal — the triumph of peace and progress.



The picture was taken by press photographer Anatoly Makarov at a concert given by the guitarist Ivo Suzuki at the Olympic Village in Moscow. This is not his first visit to the USSR. Every time he comes with a new programme. This year he performed "Impromptu", "Gavotte", and "Variations" composed by A. Ivanov-Kramskoi and published in Japan.

## Soviet films in New York

To learn more about the Soviet Union, its culture, and its history — such is the task which is set by the organizers of the showing of Soviet films in a number of higher educational establishments in New York. The teachers at the Hofstra and Adelphi Universities jointly with the Russian Book Club from the United Nations have included: the showing such well-known films as "The Forty-First" by film director Grigory Chukhrai, the screen version of the Maxim Gorky's novel, "Vsesa Zheleznitsa", by film director Gleb Pavlov, and films dedicated to the heroic struggle of the Soviet people against the Hitlerite invaders in the years of the Great Patriotic War, as well as works of film makers about the modern life of the Soviet people.

## Translator wins Hvlezdoslav Prize

A welcome news has been received in Moscow from the Soviet translator, M. S. Orszag, who has won the Hvlezdoslav Prize. It is awarded annually to the best foreign translator of Soviet literature.

Shulgina's works, which first received her translation of the first novel in the trilogy, "The Masters" by the Vincent Skiz, include dozens of significant translations, a large number of reviews and articles of literary critique.

This epic, "The March of the Geranium" and "The Geranium" deals with the subject of the Slovak national uprising during World War II. Although it is no monumental battle scene, it is about the war.

# BUSINESS

## Diversified cooperation with Rauma-Repola

Of late, Rauma-Repola of Finland has been paying considerable attention to the development of mutually advantageous business ties with Soviet organizations. Antti Pottia, the Director-General of this versatile concern, told MNT. This includes, first and foremost, joint projects for wood-pulp and paper. Combining modernization of the Vyborg mill and construction of a major wood-pulp and paper complex in the Volga area, as well as the manufacture in the Soviet Union of rayoncellulose from the timber of deciduous trees.

The new model has already been tested. Interesting joint ventures are being undertaken in the area of wood pulp and paper industry, said Antti Pottia. These are, in particular, the fourth phase of the Svetogorsk Wood-Pulp and Paper Combining, modernization of the Vyborg mill and construction of a major wood-pulp and paper complex in the Volga area, as well as the manufacture in the Soviet Union of rayoncellulose from the timber of deciduous trees.

Apart from these, ten other



Soviet and Japanese specialists work hand in hand at the Moscow plant Komomol Automobile Works. They are adjusting a new machine tool made by the Japanese firm of Urawa which will soon put into operation at a tool-making and stamping shop. This numerically controlled machine of the processing centre type is accurate and easy to operate.

## Orders for Hungarian builders

Hungarian enterprises often receive orders for the turn-key construction of industrial projects in the Soviet Union, as well as for their participation in the modernization. After a successful meeting of the head of the Lovs Clothes Association, Munkacsy, in the Slovak national uprising during World War II. Although it is no monumental battle scene, it is about the war.

ist May clothes factory in Budapest. Coming next is reconstruction of two clothing factories in Cherkassy and another one in Tbilisi.

Taking part in the construction of two Soviet chemical factories is the firm of Vsepyezher from Sakotiar. The set of equipment for 25 television repair workshops will be supplied by the Industrial cooperative, Hiredestekhnika.

projects in shipbuilding and equipment for offshore operations are under discussion.

The Soviet Union is a major partner to Rauma-Repola, Pottia points out. He said the USSR buys machines and equipment for lumbering, for wood-working and for the wood-pulp and paper industries. It buys special ships and other technologies as well. In turn, Rauma-Repola imports from the USSR considerable amounts of timber, energy fuels and other raw materials. In Finland our concern is the biggest buyer of Soviet machine tools and other equipment, not only to meet local demand, but also for sale in other countries in Rauma-Repola systems.

Rauma-Repola's Director-General recalled that in the years of cooperation with the Soviet Union, his concern has built for the Soviet Union nearly a thousand ships for different applications, including those for the Arctic seas. There are also a number of drilling ships and platforms for offshore oil and gas exploration.

Rauma-Repola manufactured prefabricated houses for 28 settlements during the construction of the Urengoi-Uzhgorod pipeline for gas export to Western Europe.

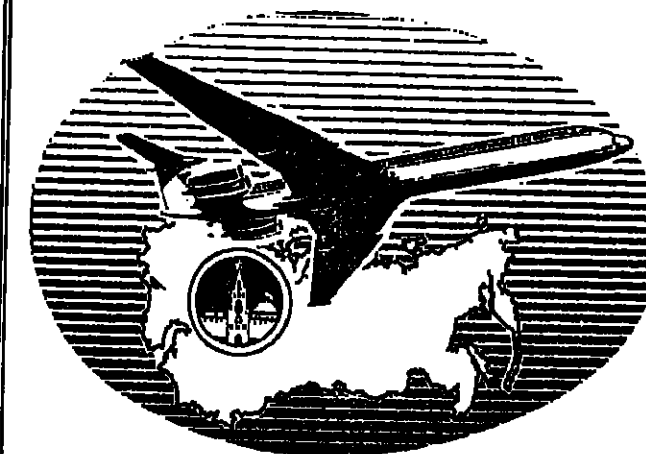
## GOODS FOR ALL

Footwear, yarn, leather goods, sports jackets and lots of other items were displayed by the Brazilian trading firm, Comexport, at the International Trade Centre.

Comexport, Brazil's biggest company dealing in consumer goods, exhibited items manufactured by 60 Brazilian firms. Arthur Gindlist, the firm's president, says:

"We have been on the Soviet market since 1973. Today our major exports to the USSR are raw materials for the textile industry, and also clothes and footwear. From the USSR we buy products for the chemical

## TRANSIT VIA THE USSR



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АЭРОФЛОТ  
Soviet airlines

## Polish ships for Soviet customers

A whole flotilla of special ships will come to the USSR from Poland. The A. Varski shipyard in Szczecin will build 25 modernized ships designed for bringing water to offshore platforms as well as various materials needed for the life and work of oilmen in the sea. The Wisla shipyards in Gdansk will build several ships for research on the shelf. Recently it gave over to Soviet customers another passenger catamaran which will operate on the Black Sea.

## Contacts and contracts

© An exhibition has opened in Padua, Italy, organized by Italian firms Electromot and Videosound jointly with Soviet foreign trade organizations. Electromot sells in Italy Soviet TV tubes, TV sets, cameras and household appliances.

## MUTUAL VISITS

In October, Moscow has been visited, at the invitation of the Union of the Soviet Friendship Societies, by a delegation of French tourists headed by Gerard Jaquet, member of the Presidential Council of the Franco-Soviet Friendship Society. The delegation includes 370 travellers from 23 French cities. At the same time, a similar representative group has set off on a tour of France.

Apart from Moscow the guests visited Leningrad, Volgograd, Rostov-on-Don, and a number of other cities in the Russian Federation with the people of which

## Intourist news

they have been maintaining traditional links. Discussions have taken place on different problems and ways have been outlined for further development of bilateral friendly contacts. Parties of friendship, which are the primary cells of the USSR-France Society and exhibitions have opened. The French guests have availed themselves of the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the present day of the Land of the Soviets, its history and culture.

## Saved masterpieces from Dresden

On June 3, 1956, Dresden's masterpieces of world art returned home.

That day we were the happiest people on earth, said director of the Dresden picture gallery Annaliese Mayer-Meintzel. We are grateful to the Soviet people, who helped save and preserve these canvases. We also thank them because for many years hence people can enjoy and admire these works of art.

A total of 30 canvases from the Gallery of Old Masters can be seen at the exhibition "Saved Masterpieces of World Art From Dresden" now open at Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts in Moscow. They include portraits by Pinturicchio, Durer, Velazquez, Poussin, Rivera, Watteau, Balthus. There is also a 16th-century diamond set from the Saxon Royal treasury, now

belonging to the Grunes Gewölbe Museum.

In 1945, 750 canvases were saved from destruction by the Soviet Army. In the out-of-town royal palace, Pillnitz, the pictures were given "first aid", then they were sent to Moscow for further restoration which lasted 10 years. In 1955, following the decision of the Soviet Government the collection was returned to the people of the GDR. Before that the paintings were mounted at the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts. Some 1,200 thousand people visited the exhibition which lasted several months. In 1975 Soviet people again saw the gallery's masterpieces. This is its third visit.

The exhibition is being shown for the third time and will last till the end of November, then it will move to Leningrad.



Belotto. "A New Marketplace in Dresden". © Titian. "A Portrait of a Lady in White".

## FACTS and EVENTS

Film festivals. The 33rd International Film Festival has opened in Mannheim (West Germany). The film "Family Secrets" (director Valery Akhmedov) is representing the Soviet cinema in the main competition. The contest "Films of the Third World Countries", and information show of TV films as well as children's films will be held as part of the Mannheim festival.

Concerts. Music dealing from Peter the Great can be heard again at the Big Hall of the Menshikov Palace in Leningrad. The hall is one of those restored in this, the city's youngest, museum. The exhibits there trace the culture of Russian society at the beginning of the 19th century.

## WHAT'S ON?

October 23-26

### THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 23 — A concert. Bolshoi Theatre performance: 24 — Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 23 — Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera). 24 — Adam, "Giselle" (ballet). 25 — Bizet, "Carmen" (opera). 26 — Gluck, "Ivan Susanin" (opera).

Sinitsinsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 23 — An evening of the Russian romance. Performers Vladimir Motrilin. 24 — Khrennikov, "Dorothea" (opera). 26 — Balasanyan, "Shakuntala" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 23 — Karayev, "The Fiery Gascon". 25 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Princess". 26 — Strauss, "Long Live the Walls".

### FILMS

Very Important Person (Gorky Film Studio, USSR). A comedy about a chair.

man of a backward culture.

Cinema: "Cortina" (DPR) Komosomolsky Prospekt. 23 — Frunzenskaya. "Pervonachalno" (93/20 Pervonachalskaya St. Moscow Pervonachalskaya).

Folied Reporting (Candide). About close interconnection of Canadian and American industrial circles which try to make profit out of the expense of human life.

Cinema: "Mid" (11 Tsvetnaya Blvd). Metro Kolkhozskaya.

### EXHIBITIONS

Timiryazev. Biology Museum (15 Malaya Gruzinskaya St.). About 500 cards of different sizes and forms are on display. Daily, except Monday and Tuesday, noon to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Friday, noon to 5 p.m. Krasnopresnenskaya.

Exhibition Hall. USSR Atomic Union. (46 Gorky St.). About 100 drawings by A. Bogdanov, which are devoted to Atomic Energy. Daily, except Monday, noon to 7 p.m. Metro Mayakovskaya.

## CONCERT HALLS

Large Central Stadium. Small Arena (Luzhniki). 25, 26 — Concerts by performers from the Autonomous Republic, Republic of the Flower dance and the Kazan and Lights of Kazan pop groups.

Dynamo Palace of Sport (32 Gorky St.). 24-26 — "Melody and Rhythms of Gypsies". Concerts featuring Rosa Dycheva, Pyotr Demet, Yan Derzhav, the Roman trio, Rada and Olga Voklanov, the Dzhang song ensemble.

## SPORTS

Chess. Hall of Columns. House of the Union (1 Pushkinskaya St.). 24 and 26. World title match. Garry Kasparov (USSR) vs Garri Karpov (USSR). 5 p.m.

The 7th and 18th games are scheduled for Wednesday and Friday.

## FOOTBALL

Dynamo Stadium. 24 — Euro Cup Winners Cup. Moscow (USSR) vs Hamrun (Malta). 7 p.m.

## BADMINTON

Dynamo Sports Gym (Luzhniki). 24 — International tournament.

ment for the "Literaturnaya Rossiya" prize.

Taking part will be teams from nine countries.

## ICE HOCKEY

Krylya Sovetov Palace of Sport (10 Tolbukhina St.). 23 — Moscow Krylya Sovetov vs Chelabinsk Traktor. 6 p.m.

Palace of Sport (Luzhniki). 23 — Moscow Dynamo vs Izhevsk Izhtal. 6.45 p.m.

## WATER POLO

Olympic Sports Complex (Metro Prospekt Mira). 24-26 — USSR Championship. 6 p.m., 7 p.m., 8 p.m. (daily).

## RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 24 and 26. Racing and trotting. 6 p.m. (both days).

## WEATHER

October 23-26. Mostly cloudy, some showers. Wind W changing to NW, 5-10 mps. +2 to 7°C at night, +6 to 11°C during the day. Around zero in the night of October 26, +3 to 6°C in the day.

The coldest October 23 in Moscow was in 1925, -13.2°C; the hottest, +14°C, in 1937.

## New impetus for expanding trade

An intergovernmental protocol on trade has been signed in Rabat between the USSR and Morocco under which the Soviet Union will buy citrus fruits, raw silk and cork wares, fabrics, garments and knitwear, non-ferrous metal ore concentrates and other goods from Morocco. The USSR will also sell to Morocco oil, sawn timber, glass, chemicals, machines, equipment and medicines.

Another intergovernmental protocol was signed on the exchange of phosphate-based goods. Under it the Soviet Union will increase its purchases from Morocco of phosphate fertilizer, superphosphoric acid, and raw phosphates. Morocco will receive ammonia, nitric and potassium fertilizer and other products from the USSR.

Both documents cover the period between 1985 and 1990 and call for increase in bilateral trade 2.5 times.

## Philately



## Jubilee stamps

The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a five-ruble stamp to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR and the formation of the Communist Party of Kirghizia. Another stamp also marks the 60th anniversary of the Moldavian SSR and the founding of its Communist Party.

